

# Lloyd George Sounds Warning of a Future Crisis in India

## Visit of Prince Is Deplored as Lost Duel With Gandhi for Popularity

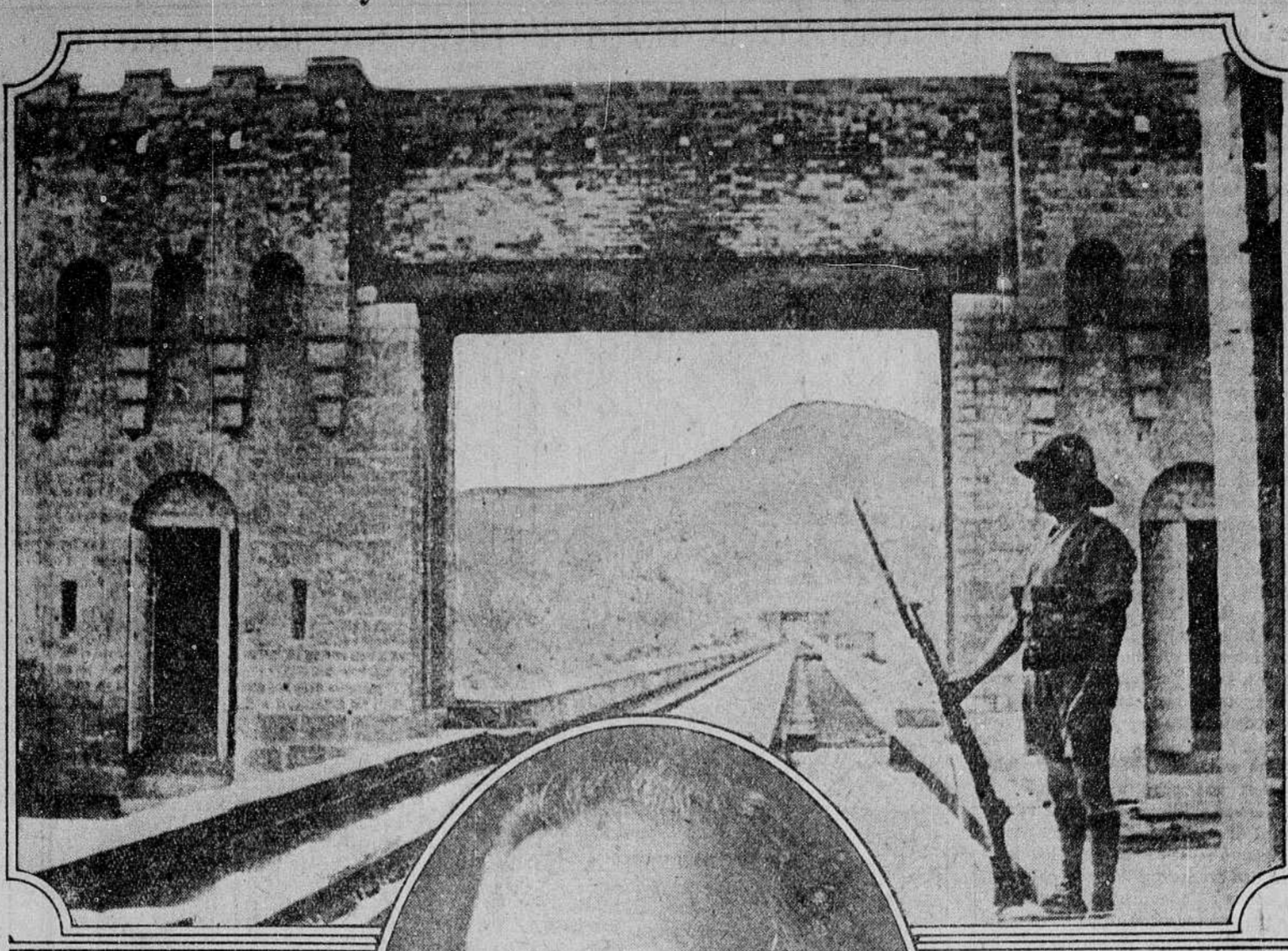
By Warre B. Wells  
LONDON, August 12.  
THE most serious and testing time probably has not yet arrived. Premier Lloyd George has warned in the course of a speech on the Indian situation in the House of Commons, in which he declared that "Britain will in no circumstances relinquish her responsibilities in India." Referring to the new constitution which has been in operation since the beginning of last year, he used some significant words. "It remains to be seen," he said, "whether an experiment of this kind adapted to the Western genius, and which the West has perfected for its own conditions and its own temperament, is suitable to India."

Since the arrest and imprisonment of Mahatma Gandhi a few months ago a curtain of silence has fallen over India, and what little news there has been obtained is mostly of a reassuring kind. The non-co-operation movement, for which Gandhi was responsible, appears to be quiescent, the extremist volunteers seem to be losing enthusiasm, little is heard about civil disobedience and the masses generally are apathetic. In these circumstances the average Englishman has been disposed to take it for granted that the situation in India has improved through the application of the new policy, and the grave tone of the Prime Minister's statement has been somewhat of a shock to opinion here.

Premier Looks to Future in Delivering Warning  
He apparently was looking to the future rather than to the present, for there is no doubt in the view of responsible circles here in touch with India, that the position there in fact now is a great deal better than it was a few months back. There was a good deal of criticism here of the delay of the authorities in arresting Gandhi, but that delay seems to have been justified by results.

But there have been other factors at work. The British Empire has been let down by the failure of the Indian National Congress to live up to its promises. The British Empire has been let down by the failure of the Indian National Congress to live up to its promises. The British Empire has been let down by the failure of the Indian National Congress to live up to its promises.

## A Symbol of Britain's Watch Over India



can only count on the support of about 14 per cent of the Indian people, consisting of the Sunnite Moslems, themselves not more than two-thirds of the Moslem population.

Just the same there are disturbing elements in the situation. If there is relative calm for the present within India itself, the question of the position of Indians elsewhere in the empire is a standing source of trouble.

"Wherever I went," records Sir Thomas Bennett, M. P., proprietor of "The Times" of India, in an article in the current issue of "The Asiatic Review" on his impressions of a visit to India during the last cold weather, "the newly-awakened national self-consciousness of India appeared to me to be hurt and irritated by recent experiences in other parts of the empire. The name 'Kenya' (the new title of British East Africa), carries with it the exasperating implication that, while the empire means everything, that is inspiring to an Englishman, to an Indian it may mean a lower status than that of his fellow subjects, disabilities in the acquisition and holding of property, inequality in franchises and religious rights. Men for whose loyalty I can vouch said to me: 'If the government let us down in Kenya we can no longer support it.'"

This question of the status of Indians elsewhere within the empire has strained the loyalty even of such a man as Srinivasa Sastri, who was India's representative at the Washington conference. Sastri, who is also one of the Indian representatives in the League of Nations Assembly, is a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council. He recently has been entrusted by the government with the delicate task of negotiating with the dominions with regard to the status of Indians in their territories.

On the recent occasion of a farewell dinner given to him at Simla by the Viceroy on the eve of his departure for Australia, Sastri made a very remarkable speech. Lord Reading, the Viceroy, had spoken of him in complimentary terms, recalling his services on the League of Nations Assembly, at Washington, and at the imperial conference in London, and declaring that "the tact with which he has discharged these missions assures us that the negotiations with the dominions with which he is charged are in the safest hands."

To the general astonishment, Sastri in his reply charged that the people of India had no faith either in the declarations or in the intentions of the British government. He added that in case his mission with regard to the rights of Indians in the empire should fail, the fault could be laid entirely at the door of Lloyd George's Cabinet. Finally he declared that it was a prime necessity to bring India to the level of the dominions, that a

## Apathy Lifts Boycott on British Goods, but Discontent Remains

liberal and progressive policy should be adopted, not a policy based exclusively on the safeguarding of English interests.

In more restrained language Sastri already had raised the same question in the League of Nations Assembly. His opportunity there came on a discussion with regard to the administration of the mandatory territories. He was alarmed, he said, at certain indications of a tendency already made manifest in some of the dominions to introduce a color bar, to make invidious distinctions between white and colored races, and even to subject colored populations to deplorable hardships and even indignities. He hoped, he added, that he would never have to come and tell the assembly that Asiatics were worse off under the trustees of the league than under the Germans themselves, who had, at least, never proclaimed a color bar or imported invidious racial distinctions into their colonial laws and regulations. This speech, notes Sir Valentine Chirol, the well known authority on India, writing in "The Asiatic Review" on what is gained by membership of the League of Nations, is "a reminder that, if we should ever be faithless in our duties toward India, she is now in a position to lay her case before a great tribunal whose moral authority neither the imperial government nor the governments of the self-governing dominions can afford to disregard."

Internationally India now stands on the same footing as the dominions. When she was admitted to sign on her own behalf the Peace Treaty of Versailles, and became an original member of the League of Nations under the covenant embodied in that treaty, a profound change was introduced in her constitutional relationship with the rest of the empire. Hitherto the status of India had been merely one of dependency. At Versailles she formally was lifted out of that status into a new status of partnership, which placed her on the same level as all the other nations of the British Empire who affixed their signatures to the peace treaty.

The reform passed in 1919 merely gave effect to this change of constitutional status in the sphere of Indian governance and administration. The government of India act laid the foundations of responsible government in India, and substituted for an essentially autocratic, if paternal, system of government the beginnings of a democratic system based, though still only partly and subject to many restrictions and safeguards, on the responsibility of Indian ministers to elective legislatures consisting mainly of Indians. The internal government of India, however, obviously still is far from corresponding with her new international status; and from this condition—the awakening of a national consciousness not yet fully satisfied—much of the trouble in India arises.

Under the new constitution the Viceroy and the Provincial Governors, may "certify" and pass over their heads, votes rejected by the legislatures. This power has not yet been brought into operation, although the Indian Legislative Assembly, by refusing to pass additional taxes, has created a deficiency in the budget. In this way a constitutional crisis has been staved off, but the situation is painful, and it is made more so by the widespread belief that the big military budget, which is the cause of the deficit, represents not the view of the government of India, but that of military authority in London.

What Mr. Lloyd George apparently is most concerned about is the situation which may arise when the next election is held in India. "A great deal," he said, "will depend on the kind of representatives chosen—whether they would be men of moderate temper, who were honestly and earnestly doing their best to make the new constitutional experiment a success, or whether they would be men who were simply using the machinery in order to obtain something which was detrimental to British rule and subversive of the whole system under which India has been governed up to the present moment." He added that "if there were a change of that kind in the legislature, it would constitute a serious situation which would have to be taken into account."

At the last poll—which was the first under the new constitution—the elections were boycotted by the extremists. But the extremists now apparently are realizing that they have gotten more than the beginnings of a swaraj—home rule—in the popularly elected Legislative Assembly. Many of them are repenting the boycott of the reforms, and are expected to stand at the coming election. A possible alternative to the boycott is, of course, to attempt to swamp the Legislature by extremists, and this apparently is what Lloyd George fears. But in the view of many observers such a change of tactics by the extremists in their assault on the administration would merely seal the failure of their past policy, and it is held that they would in any case be less dangerous within the citadel of British authority than outside.

Export of Japanese-Made Hosiery Gains Rapidly  
TOKIO, July 14 (By Mail).—There has been a remarkable development in the export of hosiery from Japan in recent years. During the first half of this year 1,922,957 pairs were exported, the value being 7,674,824 yen. This is an increase of 529,391 pairs, valued at 2,449,899 yen, compared with the same period last year. British India is on the list of importers, with the Philippines, Africa, the Dutch Indies, Australia, China and Hongkong following in the order mentioned.

## Island States Accuse English Of Planning Unfair Taxation

Man and Channel Isles Denounce Proposed Increase in Contribution as Levy Without Representation  
By Warre B. Wells  
LONDON, Aug. 5.  
THERE is trouble in the British Empire, very near its heart. Sir Robert Horne, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, wants more revenue, and his roving eye has fallen upon those miniature states which are in, but not of, the British Isles—the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands. He proposes, he has announced, to take up the question of increased contribution from these islands to the Imperial Exchequer. To which, from the midst of the Irish Sea and from the midst of the English Channel, the islanders fling back in answer, as dead certain other British subjects some while back, the defiant principle of "no taxation without representation."

They have no representation at Westminster, unhappily, from the point of view of the chancellor, the Isle of Man, with its 227 square miles of area and its 60,000 of population, and the Channel Islands, with their seventy-five miles and 90,000 of population, both are self-governing dominions. Their free institutions both are picturesque survivals from the past. Man, successively held by the Norwegians and the Scots, was for several centuries a principality of the earls of Derby, and when it was purchased by the English crown its political rights, dating back to Scandinavian times, were recognized. To this day no law is effective in Man until it has been publicly proclaimed, in the presence of the "House of Keys," from the Hill of Tynwald in the center of the island.

The Channel Islands, fiefs of the dukes of Normandy, have been attached to the English crown since the Norman Conquest; they are now the sole relics of England's once wide domain across the Channel. Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney and Sark, the four islands of the group, are, like Man, self-governing states. The Isle of Man until a few years ago had no income tax at all. In deference to its own Labor party it then imposed one at the rate of fivepence to tenpence in the pound, as compared with the five shillings in the pound of Great Britain.

From this and from its customs revenue, though many articles dutiable in England are duty free in Man, it enjoys a comfortable surplus after paying to the Imperial exchequer a fixed contribution of £10,000 a year.

Income tax troubles not at all the fortunate Channel Islanders, who are able to pay their way without it. Man and the Channel Islands are, in fact, perhaps the only completely solvent communities in Europe. Since the charters of self-government of both insure that lacking representation in the Imperial Parliament, they cannot hope to squeeze them without abrogating those charters. The British government could, of course, pass overriding legislation, but to do so would be entirely out of accord with modern political sentiment.

Both communities already have shown themselves tenacious of their self-governing rights. The Isle of Man, indeed, demands not less, but more, self-government. Though its own Parliament alone has the power to pass legislation, the Governor is responsible not to it, but to the Imperial government. This has led to frequent deadlocks between the chief executive and the Parliament and to much bitterness of feeling among the islanders. The Tribune correspondent, voyaging once from Dublin to Douglas, the capital of Man, during the "bad times" in Ireland, encountered certain emissaries of Sinn Fein who had the notion of stimulating a Manx independence movement and forming an offensive and defensive alliance between Ireland and Man. The trouble then, however, was ironed out by a change of governors.

Similarly some little time ago, when the British Privy Council refused to sanction a bill passed by the Jersey Parliament, hinting that it did so because it considered there were enough indirect taxes in the island—a polite way of suggesting that there ought to be an income tax—its action raised a storm in the Channel Islands. The islanders contend that, though they do not contribute directly to the defense of the Empire, they do more than any Englishman would tolerate in his own land—submit to compulsory military service between the ages of sixteen and forty-five.

## Fathers of Large Families Form Group Of French Deputies to End Birth Decrease

German 700,000 Increase of Babies Over Death Rate in One Year Alarms France  
By Stephane Lauzanne  
Editor in Chief of "Le Matin"  
PARIS, Aug. 19.  
FRANCE seems to awaken at last to the danger of depopulation—she has just heard that in 1921 the surplus of births over deaths in France was only 160,000, whereas this surplus reached 700,000 in Germany.

Strange to say it is not so much the war which has opened everybody's eyes as the after-war. How many French mothers weep to-day because, having had but an only son and having given him to his country, they now remain childless? How many French fathers are lamenting the absence, near them in their work, in their industry, of one or several sons to help them?

This is particularly true where the French peasant is concerned, who, it must not be forgotten, is the backbone of France. Since the war he has gone back to his field, and he laments because he has not enough arms at his disposal for plowing, sowing and for producing. In his rude common sense he understands that the fecundity of the human race is the generator of all material and moral progress. It is when there are families with many children in a country that everything prospers in it, that the uncultivated lands disappear, that the sub-soil is exploited, that the industries increase, that well being reigns in all the homes. Never was the word of a French farmer of the eighteenth century truer: "A father who has only one child is his slave; if he has six he is their master."

The government, the parliament and public opinion are firmly decided to do all that is possible to stop the evil and to encourage by every means possible the reproduction of the race.

For the first time in the Chamber of Deputies the group of the fathers of large families has been formed. They have chosen as their president General Castelnau, who had seven children, three of whom died on the battlefield. He acquired great authority very rapidly and intervenes usefully in all legislative discussions in favor of large families. He obtained, for instance, legislation providing that married men are to pay lower taxes than bachelors and that the father of five children should pay less taxes than the father of two children. He has obtained legislation providing that the fathers or the mothers of large families may travel on all French railways at reduced rates. He has just obtained legislation that the eldest sons of a family of five children shall only serve one year's military service, instead of eighteen months; and this will be the only case where the period of the military service will be cut down.

All this tends to encourage and to stimulate natality. A big French league, the National Alliance, has recently had an excellent idea: it has instituted a big competition, endowed with a prize of 100,000 francs, between all the writers of France, for the composition of a small pamphlet of about twenty pages, clear, simple, eloquent, demonstrating by facts, figures and graphics, the danger of depopulation. All the scientists, all the doctors, all the writers and all the schoolmasters have been invited to compete. The pamphlet which will have been pronounced to be the best by the jury will then be printed in millions of copies and circulated throughout France. It will be placed in every French home, with all the pamphlets which have inundated the world since Dr. Malthus and which have done such a lot of harm. It will fight against the most fatal of doctrines. It will demonstrate that for France it is a question of life and death.

In 1700 there were only three great powers in Europe: France, who numbered 20 million inhabitants; Austria, who had 13 millions; the British Isles, who numbered 9 millions. As to Prussia, it had only 2 million inhabitants at that period. Therefore, France had 40 per cent of the total population of the great powers of Europe.

In 1789 France still ranked among the great European powers; the one who had the most numerous population, with 26 million inhabitants; Austria only numbered 18; Great Britain, 12; Prussia, 5; Russia herself had only 25.

One hundred years later, in 1893, the situation had been entirely altered to the disadvantage of France. She had 37 million inhabitants, but Germany had 45; Austria, 39; Great Britain, 34; Italy, 28; Russia, 84. France only possessed 19 per cent of the total population of Europe.

To-day, she only possesses 10 per cent.

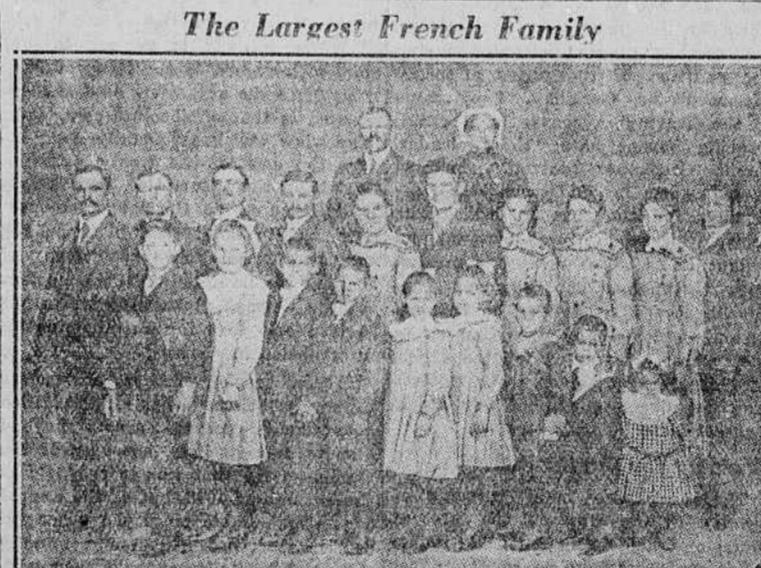
The decrease is striking and fearful. If she goes on thus France will die of it. But she wants to live. Her life depends on her will and upon her energy.

Marriage and Divorce Show Gain in England  
Remarkable Increase in the Weddings of Boys Under 20 Years of Age Is Bared  
LONDON, August 2.  
SOME interesting and novel facts respecting England's social progress and national health are revealed in the current report of the Registrar-General of England, a monumental work of 631 closely-printed pages. More children were born than ever before, while the death rate of 12.4 per 1,000 was the lowest recorded. Never before were there so many marriages in one year. The divorce rate continues to increase, the number being thrice that of any year prior to 1919.

There was a striking growth of marriages of boys less than twenty years old. The number of young widowers and elderly bachelors who married was double previous records, while the total of widows under twenty-five who married again was exceeded in only one previous year.

Divorce increased by 100 per cent over the previous year and was nearly treble that of any earlier date. The number of illegitimate children was below that of war times, being 4.69 per cent.

The death rate in tuberculosis was considerably lower than that of any previous year on record, but the mortality rate in malaria greatly increased, while in measles it doubled. Cancer mortality for both sexes was considerably higher. Infant mortality decreased, but the number of women who died in childbirth was distressingly large, owing largely to septic causes.



According to the last French census the largest living French family is the Gaudre family, near Alencon, Normandy. It includes nineteen living children. In the background of the photo may be seen the father and mother.

## All France to Pay Homage At Pasteur Centennial Fete

Ceremonies in Memory of Napoleon Will Be Far Exceeded by Tribute to Mark Birthday of Scientist  
PARIS, August 12.  
FRANCE is preparing to celebrate Pasteur's centennial next fall with unusual éclat. The ceremonies which were held in Paris last year in honor of Napoleon's centennial will be as nothing in comparison with those that will be held throughout France to fete the one-hundredth anniversary of Pasteur's birth, which will be celebrated even in the tiniest village of the land. And it is only just that it should be so, for, while Napoleon only covered his country with glory, Pasteur's genius served all humanity.

Louis Pasteur was the greatest scientist France has ever had. He was not a doctor, yet he revolutionized the practice of medicine. He was not a manufacturer, yet he revolutionized the industry of the world. It was he who discovered the germs that infected the air and the means to render them innocuous. It was he who discovered the vaccine that saves the lives of men from the disastrous effects that usually followed the bite of a mad animal. It was he who discovered the parasite that killed the silkworm, and thus held up the impending ruin that menaced the entire silk industry in France. It was he who discovered the marvelous process that preserved wines and beer, and it is of him that the great Englishman, Huxley, said: "Were it possible to calculate the wealth with which this man has endowed the world we would see that the figure was greater than the war indemnity that France paid Germany in 1871." It is to him that it was possible to erect a monument with the inscription, "From a Grateful Humanity to the Greatest of Scientists." Never has this inscription been more true, for Pasteur, by his discoveries, must have saved as many human lives as the Kaiser had sacrificed by ambition.

But this great man was above all a good man. It is perhaps because of this that he appeals most to the hearts of Frenchmen. He worked for years and years for the very modest salary of 1,200 francs (\$240) a year. And when he was about to marry he wrote his future father-in-law a letter which has since become famous.

"My father," the letter runs in part, "I know I had so many enemies."